REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,308.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHUNDALLA 2,040 Tons, 224 H. P., Commander G. W. Weaks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Colombo	2
„ Ratnagherry (Kalbar)	24	„ Galle	3
„ Cavee Bay		„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras	8
„ Mangalore	26	„ Coconada	10
„ Cannanore	27	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Calicut	28	„ Calingapatam	12
„ Beypore	28	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Cochin	29	„ False Point	13
„ Alleppey	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	15
„ Tuticorin ..... Oct.	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

H.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

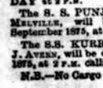
Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat ....Oct.	1	„ Bushire	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Linga	20
„ Lingo	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Baharein	7	„ Jask	23
„ Bushire	9	„ Gwader	5
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	9
„ Mahomerah	10	„ BOMBAY ...Nov.	1
Arrive Busreh	10		

H.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval for Bunder and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4
Suez	36	22		9
Port Said	36	24		14
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14-10
Marseilles	62	35		Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDUS, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

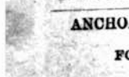
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be dispatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424				6th Oct.
EUROPA	2377	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	29th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTO IA	2781	573	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	27th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	10th Nov.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	24th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnight ly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

500 Pie ces White Shirtings.
100 „ Grey Drill.
2 bales Grey Shirtings.

On account of the Estate of the late Captain F. H. Segrave.

6 dozens superior claret.
4 „ superior champagne.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Press Godowns, the undermentioned Cotton on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Pestonjee Beramjee and by order of Nu'hoobhoy Soorchund.

81 bales Dholleria Cotton full pressed.
1 bale do. do.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a piano by Schroder, &c., &c., at Tardeo Bungalow, No. 12 opposite the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29 h instant Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auc ion at Tardeo opposite the Police Chowkey, the handsome household, furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware by Schroder, &c., &c., of JAMES ASPIN, Esq., proceeding to England

Full particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

FOR SALE.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to he Athantes Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the Public, all alike vaus the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

The reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Lines, and of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVE IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. & B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges are been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of taking announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powder, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids ut erly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whites and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, trengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruption and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINS.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to DAMAGE to the BRIDGE over the SABARMUTEE RIVER, three miles north of Ahmedabad, no PARCELS, GOODS, or LIVE STOCK will be BOOKED from Stations Bombay to Barajree be ond Ahmedabad, nor Wudwan to Ambli Road beyond Saburmuttee, until further orders

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, the FEAST of ST. MICHAEL and ALL ANGELS, in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Service will commence at 6 P.M. The BALANCE of the OFFERTORY, after defraying EXPENSES estimated at Rupees 250, will be devoted to the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.

Copies of the FESTIVAL MUSIC can be purchased at the S. P. C. K. Depository, Church Gate Street. Price 4 Annas each

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.

F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCE effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling Houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

Claims arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY.

Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among Policies in Existence on 15th November 1875, and all who assure on or before that date will rank for a year's Bonus on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch & Queensberry, K.G.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, and 5, GEORGE STREET.

THE FORTY—NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 28th of April 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1874 (2,901 Proposals)	£1,322,935 18 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1874 (1,671 Policies)	£1,088,665 18 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1874	£35,891 17 1
Claims by Death during the year 1874, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£336,644 7 11
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,720,234 19 10
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1874 (of which £986,103 : 12s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,779,362 2 6

REVENUE, £733 111:19:9 per Annum.

ASSETS, £4,852,460:17:10.

A full Report of the Proceedings of the Meeting, and all further information may be obtained by application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

C. B. Lyndh, Esq., Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
J. A. Bruce, Esq., Messrs. Wallace & Co.
C. E. Buss, Esq., the London, Assitie, and American Company, Limited.

Medical Adviser.

Surgeon-Major J. T. D. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.S.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co, Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A few Gentlemen can be Accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Sea-side Villa, Mazagon. 50 Rupees per mensem. Apply "Sunbeam," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Terms moderate. Apply to "ARGUS," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May. 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

"R. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES INJURIOUSLY AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Crew Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pea and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY : AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,

WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Chandeliers either for Gas or Candles, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Argand Lamps, China and Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silver Cutch Work, Tea Sets, &c. Sets of Double and Single English Harness, in fact requisites of every description for Household purposes.

Also for sale, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

Just received, a large consignment of very handsome CRETONNE or Satin Cloth to cover Furniture.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.,

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GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness ; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Red and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good temp ered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

A fine Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

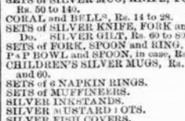
The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 100
No. 1	Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufact ured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ..... „ 3
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ..... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM' BUILDING.

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THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

SCALES

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FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	26 0
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These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit the special attention of Travellers and Up-country Residents to the selection of Books now on sale at their several Establishments.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

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i.e. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
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This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND SEPT 1875.

THE Home advices by wire do not convey anything of very special interest. Cotton in Liverpool is unquestionably very depressed in tone, although yesterday's closing quotations were unchanged. The sales of the day were only 8,000 bales; and this morning the market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 9,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram quoted no change in prices of Cotton either ready or future, and Gold Exchange on London were also the same as on Monday. The receipts at the ports were 7,000 bales against 6,000 on the corresponding date last year, making 22,000 for the four days, both this year and last. Since the 1st instant the figures are 8,000 bales in excess of last year, and this naturally has an unfavourable effect in Liverpool, although, if we are to see the large crop which some people expect, and which is therefore in some measure discounted, we must be prepared to see a much larger overplus ere long.

The East India Wool Sales in Liverpool are reported on by Reuter as follows:—"Total quantity offered, 13,875 bales. Common ½d. to ½d. lower. Medium rather weaker. Joria is steady." **Piece Goods** in Manchester yesterday were quiet at previous prices, but there is a further decline of ¼ per lb. quoted in Yarns. Coffee is firm and Mid. Plantation Ceylon has advanced 1s. per cwt., but other articles of General Produce are unaltered.

A withdrawal of £66,000 from the Bank of England, destination unknown, was reported yesterday. The amount is small, but the tide of bullion seems to have turned against the Bank, and the probability is that we shall see a steady reduction in the Bank's resources for some time to come. Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104½; Bar Silver is still 56½d. per oz.

Business was re-opened again to-day, but there has been very little doing, a number of people being still away from Bombay, and with the existing dulness in any case, we are not likely to see much activity this week.

In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have been very limited and virtually rates are the same as on Friday last, although there is perhaps a disposition on the part of the Banks to give short dated bills a preference over 6 months' sight owing to the possibility, if not the probability, of money becoming dearer in London. Quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d. 25-32	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 5-32	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 10d. 1-8	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 10d 3-16	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions of moment and rates are, nominally, unaltered; demand ¼ and 60 days' sight ⅜ discount. For **GOVERNMENT PAPER** the enquiry is slow and values quite nominal.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 17th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Inc. Rs.	3,61,831
Do. do. Branches	Dec. "	17,567
Deposits	Inc. "	8,99,480
Government Securities	Dec. "	59,320
Loans	Inc. "	7,55,715
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	2,05,199
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	81,352
Cash and Currency Notes	" "	4,90,453

In the SHARE MARKET business has scarcely been fairly resumed. But very few transactions have taken place, and with the exception of Spinning Shares, there has been no movement in prices. Dhurrumsey's have declined Rs. 15, and Fleming's and Great Eastern's each Rs. 10 per share.

For COTTON the demand on European account is most limited and nominally values are unchanged, but dealers would probably concede something to effect sales, quotations at the moment being something like 3-16d. per lb. over Liverpool currencies. We have not heard of any authentic actual transactions in new crop as yet, but there are now native sellers of February delivery Akote and Faizpore at Rs. 185, Good Fair Omra Rs. 175, and Good Fair Hingughaut, January delivery, at Rs. 210 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS are dull and tending downwards. £2-6-3 is the nominal quotation for Liverpool but less would probably be accepted. The Selene, the only sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool, is getting cargo slowly at £2-3-9 to £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are extremely quiet. From first hands sales have been few, nor do they exhibit any appreciable movement in values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	710
5,120	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	256
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	all	12½ do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85,000	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,325	
2000	1,000	1,10,000	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	770	
100	500	all	18 ps	Albert Ginning Co	650	
200	1,000	200000	"	Alfred Mills Co	1,105	
1850	25,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,700	
170	1,000	all		Bellary	725	
1500	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	565xd	
1,200	250	all	260 ps	Indian Press Co	3 0	
400	250	all	64 ps	Bivahi Cotton Co	90	
600	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	900	
1000	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75	
500	1,000	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200	
4,000	100	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	200	
352	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,100	
2,000	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300	
300	500	all	100 p.s	French Press Co	315	
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375	
3,125	400	850	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	380xd	
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300	
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700	
300	500	1,500	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	560	
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	375 xd.	
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. Limited	950	
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl	
600	1,000	...	125ps	Volkart's United Press Co	850 x².	

*Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,140	
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95	
1,250	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	625	
4,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	218·75	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
£25	103·14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65·7	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21·13	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	100·16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250	
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,600xd	
300	3,000	all	100	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,450	
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United S. & W. Co	1,040	
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	170	
1,000	1,000	all	...	Colaba Spinning	575	
3,000	2,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,160	
1,200	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co	940	
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.s	Great Eastern S. W. Co	1,020	
200	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	950	
1,200	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jeevaj Balloo Mills	1,055	
...	500	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	510	
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875	
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850	
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,55xd	
1,05	1,000	all	100 ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,12	
4,000	625	all	40 ps	Oriental	635xd	
1,000	1,000	all	80	Prince of W. Spinning	930	
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930	
600	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	235	

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date L'dation.			
90	1193	...	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885	
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65	
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700	
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd	
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	86	
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	70	
1,000	250	all	20 ps	Thacker & Co	375	
...	250	all	40 ps	Vizgas Patent Slip	32	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th September 1875.

	Open 439½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		38,541	0	0
Merchandize		23,246	0	0
Telegraph		374	0	0
Total Rs.		62,161	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1874.

	Open 423½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		20,101	0	0
Merchandize		18,314	0	0
Telegraph		348	0	0
Total Rs.		48,763	0	0
Decrease Rs.		13,398	0	0

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 17th September compared with the statement issued on 11th September:—

LIABILITIES.	11th Sept. Rs.	17th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. " 50,00,000		
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	49,3 ,569	52,97,400
Do. do. at Branches	11,97,026	11,79,519
Other Deposits	1,23,45,957	1,32,48,437
Post Bills	40,984	39,984
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,32,579	3,59,931
	3,08,27,115	3,18,93,271
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	49,11,156	48,51,826
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,30,975	14,34,317
Loans on Security of do. do.	18,55,716	26,11,431
Current Accounts, overdrawn	726	726
Bills Discounted	1,00,60,700	97,95,501
Stamps	4,532	4,485
Dead Stock		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,35,000	3,74,920	3,74,920
Bullion	3,24,908	3,24,806
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,80,702	6 62 054
Cash and Currency Notes	1,13,43,180	1,18,3,633
	3,08,27,115	3,18,93,271

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain G. S. Brooks, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Venice (August 27th), calling at Ancona, Brindisi, ALEXANDRIA, Port Said, Suez and Aden, brought the English Mails as the following cargo:—1 box gold, 3 boxes pearl and specie, 2 boxes specie, 763 packages piece-goods, 10 bales piece-goods and twist, 9 packages leather, 20 barrels flour, 9 cases saffron, 1 box false pearl, 1 case clocks, 3 packages mineral water, 124 bales twist, 7 cases spirit, 5 packages ivory, 140 packages gum, 3 packages horabole, 4 packages wine, 119 packages beads, 1 case boots, 732 boxes bar silver, 48 cases candles, 262 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	China (s)	Brooks	Venice, Aug 27.

The barque Victor, to Muscat, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
17	Scythia	...	...
18	City of Cambridge (s)	...	...
	Mahratta (s)	...	...
	Jonawur	...	...
	Marie Louise	...	...

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
11	Futteli Bury, shr, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
Aug. 3	W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.	
12	Napier, ship, Bygott, from Shields.	
14	Livarno, ss Cruciani, from Sea.	
18	Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shahar.	
19	Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.	
29	Kwang Tung B M S, Powell, from Perim.	
31	Dupleix, ss, Mong, from Mauritius.	
Sept. 1	Stag, ss, Lidl, from Cardiff.	
2	Quarta, ss, Haye from Cardiff.	
5	Umballa, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.	
8	Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from Southampton.	
9	Eldorado, ss, Bainbridge, from Calcutta.	
10	Kong Seerre, ss, Kuhnle, from Kurrachee.	
10	Assyria, ss, Rose, from Bombay.	
11	Ava, ss, Flearian, from Marseilles.	
11	Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Shanghai.	
11	Thibet, ss, Sadler, from Bombay.	
12	Sumatra, ss, Cabrera, from Penang.	
12	Dupleix, ss, Mong, from Mauritius.	
12	Thibet, ss, East ev, to Suez.	
12	Sumatra, ss, Cabrera, to Bombay.	
12	Elgin, ss, Millor, to Marseilles.	
14	Futteli Burry, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.	
14	Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, to Marseilles.	
14	Peiho, ss, Lormice, to Marseilles.	
14	Kosin der Nederlandsch, Bouyes, to Rotterdam.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea.
Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shahar.
Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Stag, ss, Lidl, from Cardiff.
Thamralla, ss, Mouyer from Sea.
Latif, E Ft, Mc Killop, from Berberra.

+ With His Highness Seyyid Barghash bin Said Sultan of Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LONDON.

Hindostan s, 12 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Hajee Noormahamed; 25 casks stout, C Bonnevialle and Co; 14 cases hardware, Tajbhoy Allybhoy.
Bellona s, 4 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Zante s, 2 cases toys, Esmail Abdool Remon.
Timor s, 5 cases perfumery, R L Southern and Co.
Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, Jeun tjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s, 306 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 442 cwts myrabollons, Cowasjee Eduljee.
Khedive s, 100 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Bellona s, 10,400 qrs wheat, Knoop and Co.
Cella s, 320 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Trinacria s, 75 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 215 cwts coir yarn, Tallub Arbee; 25 bales wool, Mooljee Prenjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 119 pieces E teeth, Naguriass Nailchund; 50 bales hides and skins, Fuckeer Momed Chinee Aboo Sallay and Co; 9 bales hides, Hassun Noor Mahomed; 43 bales hide and skins, Syed Hussun Abdool Cadur Meera Shaik and Co; 8 cases peacock feathers, Ally Mahomed Hassum; 37 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 cases mother o' pearl shells and 2 cases fishmaws, Jumboy Lalljee; 22 cwts horns Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 21 bales hides and skins, Mahomed Ally and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Vuna Jina Syed Mynlin Shah and Co; 434 pieces E teeth, Anundjee Visram; 28 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 92 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osmanally Taragoon Noor Meera and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 360 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 282 cwts gingelly seed and 351 cwts bhowring, Abeen Riebe and Co; 6,851 cwts add 8s lbs wheat and 296 cwts and 98 lbs gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 175 cwts hemp, 742 cwts wheat, 7871 cwts gingelly seeds, 330 cwts pepper and 133 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 212 cwts and 6 lbs teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 25 bundles skins, W Nicol and Co; 112 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s, 1000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

HIGH COURT—23RD SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT).

LONG CAUSE.

164-75—Lynch and Tobin—Harrett Odwell v The Indian Life Assurance Company Limited—Fletcher and Smith.
566-73—Jan rdhun and Ghandhibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundaas v The Justices of Peace &c.—Crawford and Bicevy.
365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Baud ry and another—Jefferson and Payne.
16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cazee Bhaoodeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.
166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorung Crustnajee v Henry Gambir &c—Remington, Horn and Langley.
120-75—Mr Bicknell—Bapoojee Raghowjee and another v Chimabai widow—In Person.
134-75—Hearn, Clevel nd and Lee-Warner—G H Gaddum and others v Bomonjee Nu sserwanjee Vakeel—M M Munshi.
152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dossibai widow v Juggvunda s Purshotumdas—Pinnock and Winter.
657-74—Chap oojee and Thacurdass—Nana Ramchunder and others v Mahadewrao Ba ajee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Mooledhurdass v Coovarjee Sorabjee Nasir—A Framjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Valladores—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Matrimonial suit for Decree absolute.

563-75—Mr Fletcher (for pauper)—Henry Lennon v Emma Sophia Lennon and Meera Ahmed Khan.

SHORT CAUSES.

340-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody v Furdoon jee Framjee Dhondee.

LONG CAUSES.

658-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Buttonjey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—C F C Forbes—Moosa Easojee Noor v Nathoo Shamjee—Fetcher and Smith.
281-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Cursandbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescott and Winter.
111-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Khoja Khackee Doosa v Rustomjee Dadabhoy Setna—Jefferson and Payne.
546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Bayani.
98-74—Mr Fletcher—Gokuldass Thackurdass—Gokuldass and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Rumabai widow v Bapoojee Nasr. yan and others—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseedas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
190-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Sirasi widow and others v Runchordass Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.
643-74—Khanderow—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jeffer oo and Payne.
591-74—Ma faulan and Saipey—William Smith v Sir Albert Sassoon.
594-74—Mr Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Seton, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Jacobabad.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Strover, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from——.
Kelly, Surg-Major, Madras Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
Bouwens, Lieut, Bengal R H A, from leave, from England.
Sakes, Lieut-Col, Mad as R E, from furlough, from England.
Lendrum, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Bennett, surg-Major, Bengal Army Med Dept, from furlough from England.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Heath, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Cashmere, Hammond, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave from Hoshangabad.
Maibry, Lieut, Madras 16th Regt, N I, on leave, from Jabbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, to Baroda.
Kelly, Surg-Major Mad as Med Dept, on duty, to Rangoon.
Sakes, Lieut-Col, Madras R E, on duty, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt E W C H Miller, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st class, vice Capt T A Scott.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr of he 3rd class, to officiate as Asst C mr of the 2nd class, vice Capt Miller.

Capt H H Hall-ett, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st class, with effect from the 24th June last, during the absence on furlough of Mr G J Nicholls, c s, or until further orders. This cancels Home Dept Notification No 848, dated 6th ultimo, so far as regards Capt Hallett and Mr Nedham.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, c s, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate as A-st Comr of the 2 d class, vice Capt Wallett.

Six months' extension of furlough as been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to the Hon W Almeida, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt J Hem hel, a s, Depy Supdt. 2nd grade, the following reversions have taken place in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 19th of Aug 1875:—

Mr W C Rossenrode, Offg in the 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade of Depy Supdt.

Capt A W Bi-hop, r e, Offg Depy Surdt, 3rd grade, reverted to his appointment as Offg Asst Supdt, 1st grade.

Lt H J Harman, r e, Offg in the 1st grade of Asst Supdt, reverted to his appointment as Offg Asst Supdt, 2nd grade.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

The services of Lt F R deWolski, r e, in charge of the Wire Tramway, Mayo Salt Mines, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 26th inst.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Dr W Waagen, Palæontol gist to the Geological Survey of India has, at his own request, been permitted by the Govr Genl in Council to resign that appointment with effect from the 24th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction, on Runbeer Sing, eldest son of the late Raja Lall Sing.

Lt-Col W Kincaid, 2-d in Comd and Offg Comdt of the Malwa Bheel Corps, to be Comdt, vice Maj Bannerman.

Maj J M ller, 2nd Sqdn Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lt-Col Kincaid.

The undermentioned Assistant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor James Kelly, of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept, for fifteen months, under Rules of 1826.

The undermentioned Offic rs having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt Charles Henry Stoddart, Lt James Graves Kelly, and Lt Henry Vere Hunt, 11th Sept 1875.

The services of Surgn L R Dawson, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned outpen-tioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw a pension in India, payment of pension is to be made and discharged accordingly.

Garrison Sergt Maj John Wilberforce, late of the 58th Foot, rate of pension 2s 6d per diem, to ed (two shillings and six pence) from the date he ceases to receive Regtl pay or allowance. All charges able to Imperial Revenues.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) James Wilberforce Lewis Bird, of Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £300 per annum, from this date.

The undermention d Officers are admitted to the Bl S C from the dates specifi d, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Alexander Masters, of the 5th Lancers, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn 2nd Regt Centr l India Horse, 8th July 1874.

Lt Frederick Grey Vivian, of the 65th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 18th The Ali ore Regt of N I, 21st July 1874.

Lt Henry Napier M'Rae, of the 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, 15th Aug 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Cregeen Exs Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, and Engr-in-C of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C Chevers, or until further orders.

Maj J Birn y, Ex Engr, 1st grade is appointed to the charge of the office of Suptdg Engr, 7th circle, Military Works, in addition to his duties, or until further orders.

Mr J W Joakim, Overseer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the 1st grade, vice Sergt T Thompson, remanded to military duty.

Bomb rdier T Collier, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th September, 1875.

Maj H S V Fisher Bl S C, recently employed as an Ast Comr in Oudh, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

The following movements of officers of the R A are ordered, viz:—

Maj H B Meule, from Barrackpore to Agra, to join No 5 Battery 23rd Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Maj W R Craster, from Agra to Barrackpore, to join A Battery 11th Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thom son College, Roorkee on the 1st Oct next, with permission to stad therein till 1st May 1876:—

Brigr H C Wynne, Maj R C Wroot.

The general leave preparatory to retirement, granted to Lt F G Johnson, 11th Hussars, by G O C C 19th Aug 1875, p 372, is cancelled.

Lt C M Keighley acted as Adjt 8th N I, from the 23rd March to the 14 h April last, in addition to his duties as Qr Mr, vice Lt A Fisher, on that sick list.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 28th Aug 1875, directing Surg R B Alford, attached to 1-8th Reg, to proceed to Meerut and report himself to the officer commanding 15th Hussars, for duty with that corps.

Surg J W Quaid, M B, attached to 15th Hussars, to proceed to Delhi and report himself to the local military authorities for duty at that station.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 25th Aug 1875, directing Surg T Robinson, M D, 20th N I, to assume medical charge of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District Order, dated the 25th Aug 1875, directing Surg B Gupta and C J McCartie, M D, to proceed to Rawal Pindi, and report themselves to the Deputy Surg Genl, Indian Medical Service, for duty at that station.

Rawal Pindi Brigade Order, dated the 26th Aug 1875, directing Surg R N Stoker to assume medical charge of the 14th (Ferozepore) Regt N I, as temporar arrangement.

54th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Aug 1875, directing Lt J A C Wedderburn to perform the duties of Interpreter during the absence on leave, dated 24th inst.

55th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 9th July 1875, directing Surg T I P Holmes, M D, to assume medical charge of the regt, with effect from the 16th June 1875, vice Surg Maj D S Smith, on leave on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	Oct. 16	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 5	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. Company will leave Bombay every Friday morning after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pr paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office, between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5 P.M.		5 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 24	Monday	Oct. 4
"		"	Oct. 11

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 24	Friday	Nov. 22
"	Oct. 25	"	Dec. 20

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Samples Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but on the 28 amers touch at Gundev, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched forthnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every Friday during the fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Fac et.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and Country Powts on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Senour, Deolgaon, and S. C.	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	11 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOYER—August 31st, at 12 Oxford Road

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

NEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND SEPT.

Mr. Roberts probably goes to Lahore, until Mr. Gardiner returns from England, as Judicial Assistant, and Mr. Robertson as officiating Small Cause Court Judge.

Mr. Coldstream to Kangra; Mr. Macaulliffe, Moolan; Mr. Moore, Umritsar; Mr. Corbyn, Umballa; Mr. Lang, Rawul Pindee; Mr. Beadon, Jullunder; Captain Harcourt, Goordaspore; Mr. Frizelle, Delhi; Mr. Bentou, Jhelum; Captain Marshall, Kurnal; Mr. Trafford, Sealkote; Captain Roberts, Bunnoo; Mr. McDonald, Hoshiarpore; Mr. Carr Stephen, Loodhiannah; Mr. Ryall, Peshawur.

These arrangements have immediate effect.

RE-OPENING OF THE DELHI RAILWAY.

The Railway line from Delhi to Lahore was re-opened yesterday, except the break near Kartarpore, where passengers change trains. The trunk road is still broken.

Much damage has been done in Kapurthoola territory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21ST SEPT.

According to latest advices from Khokan, General Kaufmann has had an interview with Khan Sade who agreed to comply with all the wishes of Russia.

It is nevertheless thought that the Russian occupation of Khokand is not improbable.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 21ST SEPT.

A band of 800 Carlists have entered France disarmed.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KHOKAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22ND SEPT.

General Kaufmann occupied Khokan without resistance on the 16th inst. and immediately released the Russian prisoners.

Khan Sade accepted conditions of peace.

DEVASTATING STORMS ON TEXAN COAST.

NEW YORK, 21ST SEPT

Disastrous storms and floods, by which several settlements have been swept away, have visited the coast of Texas.

The town of Indianola had been destroyed and 150 persons are reported to have perished.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera.....	4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 7¼d.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist.....	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	104½
Bar Silver	56⅜

The sum of £66,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Clive.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22ND SEPT., 2-35 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pera, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd September, 4 P.M. (Madras time)—Weather cloudy Wind S. W. Ther 83.

CARWAR, 22nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W 4. Ther. 81. Bar. 30·07.

MANGALORE, 22nd September, 5 8 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29 84.

TUTICORIN, 22nd September, 5 P.M.— Weather fair. Wind moderate N. E. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·92.

VIZAGAPATAM, 22nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. light. Ther. 83.

FLOODS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. —PART OF THE AHMEDABAD BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

We hear that a temporary interruption in the traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has occurred, owing to seven or eight piers in the centre of the Sabarmuttee bridge between Ahmedabad and the Saburmuttee Station being washed away about four or five miles to the north of Ahmedabad. The Agent, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. W. Pendlebury, Acting Traffic Manager, have proceeded to the bridge, and from what we learn, no very serious interruption to the traffic is expected, as the Saburmuttee river as soon as the floods subside is nearly dry, and if the Company find that the bridge will take some time to re-construct, they will run a diversion We hear that the city bridge over the Saburmuttee, built by Government or the Municipality, has been also carried away. This bridge has been completed a few years, and a considerable portion has now been wrecked. The floods have been very extensive owing to the recent heavy rains, and the city of Ahmedabad has been partially flooded.

MR. SIDNEY P. HALL has been commissioned by the Prince of Wales to attend him on his tour in India for the purpose of illustrating it with sketches.

AMONGST the presents which the Prince of Wales will make to the leading scholars of Ceylon during his stay in that island, will be some dozen copies of the new Pali Dictionary by Prof. R. C. Childers.

A TELEGRAM received yesterday from the Resident at Aden, dated 17th September, states that the Kwangtung sailed on the 16th. The Vulture has been cruising up to Shuhur, northeast coast of Arabia, for the past fortnight, and has not yet returned. If the Coromandel be wrecked eastward of Shuhur, the Vulture will probably have heard news.

LORD NORTHBROOK has promised, it is said, to lay the foundation-stone of the new Anglo Mahomedan College at Aligurh next spring. The *Pioneer* says that the merits of the great scheme to which this College will owe its existence have been so far appreciated at home that Lord Stanley has forwarded a subscription of £100 towards the funds of the new foundation.

THE news from the Gurgaon District is, we learn, from the *Indian Public Opinion*, distressing. The floods have been heavy, and the sickness and mortality is very great. We hear, with regret, of a daily average death-rate of about 90 or 100. The Jharsa band, which protected the civil station, has been swept away. Some houses have suffered from the flood, as well as the jail.

A FRIEND of poor pensioners sends us Rs. 10 on their behalf and offers to support, by occasional contributions, any scheme that could be devised to give these unfortunate men employment or relief. We hope that his example will be followed by many more gentlemen, for no more harrowing cases exist in Bombay than those of some old outcast British soldiers living in squalor in the native town.

THE Lahore paper is credibly informed that during the month of August some 17,000 odd snakes were killed in the Lahore and over 8,000 in the Sealkote Districts. The floods had driven these pests to seek refuge in the trees, shrubs and high pieces of ground, and the villagers, unable to plough or do anything else, devoted their energies to a wholesale slaughter, having in view the *prospect* of 2 annas reward per venomous snake allowed by a paternal Government, which we trust they may duly receive.

THE names of persons and places in India have often proved a shibboleth, as which even the best-conducted Home journals have faltered. For instance, in the epitome of an account of the Prince of Wales' intended Indian tour, given in a leading Scotch paper, we come across novel names in which it costs an effort to distinguish places already familiar to us. We are assured that, on the arrival of the fleet in Bombay, His Royal Highness and suite will proceed to Poona "by rail the whole way by "the Bhore Ghaut Railway;" further on we come to "Bewares," the holy "Kasi" of the Hindoos; then we have the "Tavee Nuddy" (by which, we suppose, the river Ravee is meant;) next "the Marbudda river passing over magnificent marble rocks," &c., &c.

THE Carlist cause has received a severe blow this week in the capitulation of Seo d'Urgel and the surrender of General Lizarraga and the troops who had defended it. The immediate cause of the surrender was a want of water; the besieged had provisions and ammunition enough to have lasted for some time longer. The forts were found much damaged. The prisoners, 800 in number, including 300 officers, were allowed to march out with the honours of war. They surrendered their arms outside, but the officers were allowed to retain their swords. Lizarraga and the Bishop of Urgel were sent to Puycerda, Montjuich, a fortress near Barcelona, being their ultimate destination. Proceedings of a criminal nature have been instituted against the Bishop who tortured a priest to death some time ago, and the Government has decided not to interfere with the course of the law.

Apropos of the visit of numerous Special Correspondents to India, a story reaches us (*Athenæum*) which is all the more amusing because we are assured it is strictly true. A certain very zealous Special called upon Sir Bartle Frere, and vehemently impressed upon him the necessity for the press being fully represented on the personal staff of the Prince. "But why," asked Sir Bartle Frere, "are you so anxious to be constantly in such close proximity to the Prince in India? Surely you might travel independently and yet be frequently near him?" The Special grew excited. "What, Sir Bartle, *what* should I do if anything were to happen to His Royal Highness whilst I was absent from his side?" "I really don't know," aswered Sir Bartle Frere; "I suppose you'd be sorry, like all of us." "Sorry! Sir Bartle!" exclaimed the Special "I should simply *die*!"

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 21st August were 7 398, the number in the previous week being 5,711. The increase of mortality is most observable in the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpore, Gurdaspore, Umritsar, Lahore and Sealkote. Three hundred and forty-seven deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 246 in the previous week. Twenty-two villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 323. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsar, 124; Gurdaspore, 66; Kangra, 62; Goorgaon, 40; Umballa, 21; Hissar, 18; Simla, 6; Loodhiana, 4; Delhi, 3; Rohtak, 1; Sirsa, 1; Jullundur, 1. One hundred and forty-two deaths were registered under the head of small pox. Umballa, Kurnal, Loodhiana, Jhang, Peshawur and Goorgaon continue to be the districts most affected by this disease. Great mortality prevails in many of the large towns. Thus the death-rate of Umritsur was 106, that of Rewari 105, Ferozepore 62, Gujrat 69, Panipat 51, and Paiwal 90 per mille. There were 558 male and 513 female births registered.

THE *Invalide Russe* repeats the story, which has already reached Europe from another quarter, that the King of Burma has declared himself to be the vassal and protected subject of the Emperor of China. The *Pall Mall Budget* adds:—Indeed, it is apparent that the obstructiveness and insolence both of the Chinese and the Burmese is part of a common policy. In addition to the frequent reports of outrages upon foreigners in China that have found their way into the Indian or English newspapers, we now hear of an act of violence near Shanghai for which an explanation will, of course, be demanded. The telegram says:—"Mr. D. M. Henderson, Chief Engineer of the Maritime Customs, the lighthouse-keeper, and their Chinese employés, have been attacked and beaten by villagers at the Shangtung Promontory. The assault is alleged to have been instigated by Lee Hoo, a Mandarin whom Mr. Henderson visited." If it proves as difficult to obtain reparation for this outrage as for the murder of Mr. Margary, the sooner the diplomatic machinery is set in motion the better. It is not surprising that Mr. Wade's patience is exhausted, and that he complains of being thwarted, if not insulted, at Pekin.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 16th September 1875, that in Madras there has been good rain in the north, but scanty in the southern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river is still falling and many canals have failed: great damage to the *Kharif* crops is reported. There has been general moderate rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in Satara, where a fall of 15½ inches has caused some damage to houses and crops; prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been heavy and continued: the rice crops are doing well, but other staples have been injured by the rain, and in the northern districts preparations for the rabi have been retarded. In Bengal general rain has fallen in all districts: the early rice harvest still continues, with a good yield; the prospects of the main rice crop are generally favourable. There has been general rain throughout the North West Provinces and Oudh; prospects are very good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: the fall has been moderate in the northern districts. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions and at Jullundur the fall has been extraordinarily heavy (25 inches at Delhi, 11 at Rohtak, 15 at Jullundur): the floods have damaged house property largely and crops to some extent: but the rain has nevertheless been of great benefit. In Rajpootana good rain has fallen in the Northern States, none in Bickaner, Deoli, Shahpoora or Tonk: elsewhere it has been moderate: prospects are generally good. There has been heavy rain throughout the Central India States, which has caused some damage to crops. Reports are good from Burma and Berar. In Assam Proper no rain has fallen and its want is felt. In Mysore the want of rain is great and the prospects of the crops are critical.

THE *Daily News* says:—No treaty is broken, no understanding infringed; but the appearance of Russians on the northern bank simultaneously with that of Afghans on the southern bank of the Oxus is an incident all the same of some historical importance. The Russians were engaged in that expedition to Kolab and Hissar, on the southern frontier of Bokhara, which enabled them to bring—in the words of a telegram to which we have already called attention—"an entomological collection and several military maps." In the course of their explorations they reached a ferry on the Amou Darya, or Oxus, and found on the other side of the stream a number of Afghans drawn up. The Governor of the Afghan Province of Balkh had called out 20 men from each village in the territory beneath his rule for the expedition, it would seem, of a formal invasion of Afghanistan. Some Afghan officers who crossed the river, asked whether the report that they were attended by a whole army of Cossacks was true;" when he (Colonel Chesney) was assured that the Russian members of the expedition consisted only of three officers and five Cossacks, and that the rest were Bokhara men, accompanying them by order of the Khan. The Upper Oxus forms the northern boundary of the Afghan provinces of Balkh and Badakshan, as it forms the southern boundary of Bokhara; and we have already a proof that if the correspondence between the English and Russian governments on the subject of the Khivan expedition did no other good, it at least did both countries the service of placing between Afghanistan and half Russianised Bokhara a well-marked natural frontier. As long as this frontier is recognised by England and Afghans on the one side by Russians and Bokharans on the other, it is obvious that the explorations of the Russians in Central Asia can have no effect in provoking a collision between two great empires, which for the rest are equally interested in remaining at peace.

THE Germans have been renewing the declaration of their desire for peace, and celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Sedan. The *North German Gazette*, referring to the speech made by the Crown Prince at the opening of the horticultural exhibition at Cologne, and to the favourable comments of the French press, says:—"Nowhere is this satisfaction more heartily shared than in Germany. Emperor, Government, and people are all desirous that there should be no doubt in Europe of their sincere wish to live in peace and friendship with the great nation on their frontier" In conclusion the *Gazettes* observes:—"The reception of the Crown Prince at Cologne is a proof how powerless are the efforts of those who have knowingly or not, to estrange Prussian Catholics from the Royal house and the leading principles of the Prussian State." The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* wrote that the speech had created a very good effect in Paris, and the *Moniteur* believed that it would produce a happy impression throughout Europe. The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated at Berlin, by a grand parade of the troops in garrison at Berlin, Spandau, and Potsdam on the exercising ground at Templehof at eleven in the forenoon. In spite of rain and mud about 15,000 persons collected on the ground. The troops made up of cavalry, infantry, artillery train, &c., were commanded by Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg. The Emperor arrived in a carriage, but witnessed the parade from horseback. Prince Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, the Empress, and Princess Charles were also on the ground. Among the visitors and foreigners present were Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Duke of Connaught, British and Bavarian officers, Turks, Russians, Armenians, and Japanese. In the afternoon there was a grand State dinner at the Royal Palace, and in the evening there was to be a gala performance at the Opera.

LORD RUSSELL is, perhaps, not becoming wiser as he grows older, for he has foolishly sent £50 as a subscription in aid of the insurgents in Herzegovina. The *Pall Mall* remarks as follows on this act of his Lordship:—Lord Russell's great age and former services have privileged his utterances in politics. But when Lord Russell suggests, and indeed initiates, a subscription in aid of the insurgents in the Herzegovina, we are tempted to ask whether no one was at hand to remind him of certain principles of public law which he must have known and dealt with when he was a Minister of the Crown. In 1823 the law officers of the Crown—Sir Christopher Robinson, the King's Advocate; Sir Robert Gifford (afterwards Lord Gifford), Attorney-General; and Sir John Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst), Solicitor General—were consulted upon the question whether subscriptions for the use of one of two belligerents by subjects of a neutral nation were contrary to the law of nations, and constituted an offence which the other belligerent might regard as a hostile act. The law officers were unanimously of opinion that such subscriptions were inconsistent with neutrality and were forbidden by international law. Being further consulted as to the process of law, if any, which might be used against persons promoting such improper subscriptions, the Attorney and Solicitor-General replied that, "reasoning from general principles," these illegal proceedings would "subject the parties concerned in them to prosecution for a misdemeanour, on account of their obvious tendency to interrupt the friendship subsisting between this country and the other belligerent, and to involve the State in dispute, and possibly in the calamities of war." Lord Russell may or may not agree in the view of the eminent lawyers who recorded these opinions. But it is more probable that he has merely forgotten that the practice in which he prides himself has ever been condemned as illegal.

THE article on "The Military Future of Germany" which Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney has contributed to the September number of *Macmillan's Magazine* is in its way, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, quite as valuable an addition to our political knowledge as the now celebrated *Blackwood* article on the French army. Colonel Chesney does not deny that there is a "war party" at Berlin, and that the "*unguis in uno* form" is still too powerful in the councils of the Empire. But he explains in a novel way the mischievous uneasiness of this party. It is not of the French revanche that Count Moltke and the rest of the military party are afraid; it is not to disable France for the vengeance which is muttered in some French newspapers that they would again throw Europe into confusion. But the excitement of the Germans is generated by, and in its turn intensifies, the ambitions of Russia. "German officers," says Colonel Chesney, "avow it to be their next duty to the Fatherland to chastise the Russian pride." It is against a Russo-French alliance that all their preparations are directed, according to Colonel Chesney's interpretation of their motives: "It is for this dread ordeal that new Empire is deliberately preparing. The danger lies in the possible simultaneous assault from the east by Russia, while France does her share on the Rhine; and it is to ward off such a double attack that the military policy of Berlin is directed. That the double contest thus prepared for will ever come in our day, or what its issue should it come, are questions no prudent man would pretend to give absolute answers to." But though Colonel Chesney thus leaves the future in doubt, the balance of his judgment inclines to the side of Germany. He concludes that, in spite of all disadvantages, in spite of the revival of France and the rapid development of Russia, "Germany's chances, viewed thus distantly, seem to weigh down those of her supposed adversaries, who could not possibly rely on the union and promptitude of action with which they would certainly be met."

REFERRING to the rumours that Yakoob Khan of Kashgar was stirring a commotion and capturing Chinese towns, but of which no confirmation has been received and the originator of which is probably Russia herself as she was the first to circulate the rumours, the *Globe* of September 3, endeavours to show that Russia has strong reasons for sweeping the Kashgar rule out of her way, and remarks that:—No doubt Yakoob Khan, its able and ambitious ruler, incited the people to rebel against their Chinese oppressors and in the end managed to establish a Mahomedan kingdom on the confines of the great Buddhist Empire. But by so doing he in no way gave cause of quarrel to the Czar, whose most advanced outposts were at that time very distant from Kashgar. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin believes the real reason for the meditated attack on Yakoob Khan will be found in his connection with Khokand, of which country he is a native. Very probably this may have party influenced the Russian authorities to determine on his subjection, but other and stronger reasons tend in the same direction. Since throwing off the Chinese yoke, the Khan has displayed such marked ability as a ruler and a general, and such vaulting ambition, as to give the Russians cause for dreading him more than any of the petty potentates they have yet come across. If left to himself, Yakoob Khan might perhaps consolidate a powerful kingdon by absorbing the neighbouring Khanates as well as by extending his boundaries into China. In this event a very powerful barrier would be erected to the eastward progress of the Muscovites, whose greatest strength in Central Asia consists in the weakness and disunion of the several petty kingdoms contesting their advance. Under these circumstances it is clearly their best policy to crush Yakoob Khan before he has strengthened his position, and thus to render their frontier contermineus with that of the Celestial Empire. But in doing this they will have hard work to accomplish, it being well known that Yakoob Khan has been for two or three years past preparing himself against some such emergency. By himself he could do but little to stay Russian movements, but by stirring up a religious war he might perhaps set Central Asia in flames.

THE MISTAKE IN THE VOTING FOR TOWN COUNCILLORS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, the Parsee Police Magistrate of Bombay, has been elected Chairman of the Bombay Corporation, and about his very first official act has been not only questionable, but of a kind, which—until Mr. Framjee had, in a measure, retrieved his error—bade fair to excite a good deal of active race animosity. At the meeting of corporators at which Mr. Framjee was elected Chairman, the further important business of electing eight members of the Town Council, had to be discharged. This was done by means of voting papers, on one of which each member of the corporation wrote the names of the eight parties he wished elected. These papers were handed to the Chairman, who there and then made them over to the appointed scrutineers, Messrs. Barrow and Thorburn, who got through the scrutiny in about two hours and a half, and at near 8 o'clock, handed to the Chairman the result of the election. Mr. Framjee himself headed the poll, having obtained 47 votes. His name was followed by those of six other gentlemen, two of whom were Europeans, who had polled from 45 to 27 votes each. Then came the names of five gentlemen who had each obtained 25 votes, that of the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik occupying, apparently by the arrangement of the scrutineers, the first place—that of Mr. J. M. Maclean, the only European amongst the five, the last place. It is a question whether, under these circumstances, there should not have been a second election to determine which of the five should sit in the Town Council; but Mr. Farmjee, as Chairman of the Corporation, decided that he had a casting vote; and as he gave that vote for the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, that gentleman was declared duly elected. It is not at all clear that in thus ruling, the Chairman was not *ultra vires*, and that as, presumably, the bye-laws do not specially provide for such cases, the votes of the meeting should not have been taken as to which of the five equally supported members should be declared elected. But an altogether different question was forthwith to arise. The meeting was held on Saturday, 4th instant, and by Monday, the 6th, it had been discovered that the scrutineers had been guilty of a grave oversight—an extraordinary oversight in parties charged with such a duty as was their's—inasmuch as they had failed to take account of Mr. J. Macfarlane's paper, which that gentleman had recorded his vote for Mr. Maclean, who, it then appeared, instead of figuring in the return of the scrutineers as the last of five who had obtained 25 votes each, should, as having obtained 26 votes, have been returned as the sole eight in the list, and consequently been declared a duly elected member of the Town Council. As the scrutineers, after reporting the result of the scrutiny, "retired to the private room and tore up all the voting papers, which were thereafter burnt," the mistake would not have been discovered, but for the circumstance that the scrutineers had recorded no vote in favour of Mr. N. Spencer, though Mr. Macfarlane had voted for that gentleman as well as for Mr. Maclean, the inevitable inference being that Mr. Macfarlane's voting paper was wholly an overlooked. Mr. Macfarlane states that at the meeting of the Justices, after the last resolution had been put to the vote, he handed to the Chairman Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a list of the names of members of the Corporation, for whom he voted as members of the Town Council; that Mr Framjee was then and there engaged with other members of the Corporation, and tore up all the voting papers, which were file or bag ready for the receipt of the voting papers, he acted on the belief that the Chairman was the proper person with whom to leave the voting paper, and that, having accordingly left it with him, he (Mr. Macfarlane) went away. The Chairman, there is no question, overlooked the voting paper, and therefore destroyed it. It would appear, until the Municipal Office, when the former expressed his belief that his vote had not been received. The result of an immediate enquiry made by Mr. Barrow led to the discovery that, after we had left the meeting to make our scrutiny, one of Mr. Barrow's clerks, named Mr. Sudanund Hurrichund, found a voting paper signed "John Macfarlane" lying on the table. He showed the paper to the head clerk who ordered him to take it down to us at once. Sudanund states that he came to the room, and laid the paper on the table at which we were seated and said aloud, "This is a voting paper." Neither of us remember seeing Sudanund come into the room, and we have no recollection whatever of hearing him speak, or of seeing the paper at any time, but as we were deeply engaged, and one or two peons came in and out with paper, pens, &c., it is possible the clerk may have entered unobserved by us.

The proper course for the Chairman, as soon as he had been put in possession of the above facts, was to have immediately explained matters to the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, intimating, if necessary, that as that hon'ble gentleman had been declared elected by mistake, he was bound in honour to at once make way for Mr. Maclean. But instead of that course, the Chairman, at once, minuted to the purport that the recorded results of the election should remain undisturbed. His words are:—

Mr. Maclean or any other member of the corporation is entitled to fair play, and if I could have seen my way to bring this subject before the Corporation for consideration and disposal. I would have done so; but as it is now impossible to take any action in the matter, I simply record this minute, and if the press desire copies of these papers the clerk and secretary will be good enough to place them at their disposal.

Mr. Maclean, it may be, has appealed to the local Government, and in Bombay it appears to have been confidently anticipated that that Government would interpose, and see justice done. But whether Mr. Maclean has or has not so appealed, Sir Philip Wodehouse's government, it is certain, either will not or cannot accomplish that gentleman the redress and satisfaction to which he is entitled. It may be that the Municipal Act leaves the local Government powerless to interpose, and we would fain hope that such is the case, as otherwise the discredit which will accrue must divest it of the respect of all independent and fair-minded men. We incline to the belief that Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues will have debarred from that interference, and by the terms of the Act—with the actual provisions of which, by the way, we are unacquainted—and that were it not so, they would not, as they have done, have gazetted the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik "as appointed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay," a member of the Town Council. Should however, the case go before the local High Court, the Corporation, we feel confident, will be ordered to accord Mr. Maclean the position of town councillor, *vice* the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik (who should, ere this, have honourably given way of his own accord), declared returned by mistake; and it may even seem fit to the court, in delivering judgment, to express itself with just severity regarding the palpable indisposition of the Chairman—to bring the question of the validity of the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik's return before a meeting of the Corporation; as the palpable disposition of Mr. Mandlik to occupy a position to which he had not been fairly elected; and the obtuseness of the local Government in not realizing that in the case of a municipal election appealed or petitioned against, its position is analogous to that of the House of Commons under similar circumstances, and that with it, and not with any of the electors, or majority of the electors, should rest the final *fiat*. It may, however, be that this really very cross-looking business will after all be settled by the Corporation and not suffered to go further for adjudication. The public opinion of Bombay seems strongly against the course taken by the Chairman, and that gentleman, having doubtless seen the error of his primary resolve, has consented to bring the matter before a meeting of the Corporation. And despite the *gazetting* by the local Government, it ought not yet to be too late for such a course to result in justice.

BOMBAY.

A DRUNKEN BUGGYWALLA.—Ahmed Esoob, a buggywalla, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for having been drunk when in charge of his buggy.

A NEW PARSEE KHAN BAHADOOR.—In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, late Moonsiff of Poona, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

STEALING A GOLD EARRING.—Sowla Balla was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having stolen a gold earring belonging to Ni-ban Mooken, and was, on being found guilty, sent to jail for three months.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Abdoolla Essak pleaded guilty yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, to the charge of having assaulted a woman named Koolsum, and was fined Rs. 15, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 45.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We learn that Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge of the Court, intends to proceed home about the 5th prox. on a year's leave of absence. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a pleader who has already acted as a Judge of the Court, is likely to be nominated to act for Mr. Spencer.

STEALING FROM A CHILD.—Luchseegar Oonkargeer was convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, of having stolen a neck ornament belonging to Savitree, woman, from off the person of her child. His Worship sent the prisoner to jail for four months with hard labour.

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the man named Jewa Rogbir, who was found lying dead with his head cut off on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, near the Kennedy Bridge, was held yesterday, when the jury came to the conclusion that there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the deceased was killed.

CHURNEY ROAD AND MARINE LINE STATIONS.—We hear that Government have sanctioned the building of permanent station houses at Churney Road and Marine Line stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, at a cost of Rs. 60,000 for each. The estimated cost of each structure, applied for by the Agent of the Company, was double the amount now sanctioned.

ILLEGAL PLYING.—Two buggywallas and one shigramwalla were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having plied their vehicles for hire in an unauthorized place, and were fined—the first two one rupee each and the latter Rs. 2. The shigramwalla was then charged with driving a vehicle for hire without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police, and having been found guilty, was further fined one rupee by his Worship.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Oodowjee Ludha was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with embezzlement under the following circumstances. Jaithsey Ketsey gave fifteen gold beads to the prisoner for the purpose of converting them into an ornament. The prisoner subsequently denied that he had received fifteen, and was still arguing the point when the missing bead fell out of his shoe. The charge having been clearly proved, his Worship sent the prisoner to jail for two months.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—A buggywalla named Sumboo Soobejee was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having driven his buggy in a rash and negligent manner on the preceding day. It appears from the evidence that a Mrs. Ella and some children were being driven past the Arsenal by the prisoner so rapidly that the vehicle came in contact with the gate post of the Arsenal when the lady was thrown out and received considerable injuries. His Worship found the man guilty of rash and negligent driving and fined him Rs. 15, directing Rs. 10 to be paid to the injured lady as compensation.

THE HAY CARTS IN PAREL ROAD.—We are requested to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the nuisance which is inflicted upon the residents of Parell by hay carts passing incessantly all night on the main road. A correspondent states that the nuisance often becomes intolerable, for he says:—"It so happens that sometimes the road becomes impassable, which is very inconvenient to the public. The passage of these carts could easily be diverted by the Vadala village, at the Sewree cross road. And now that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is coming here shortly, and there will be a large gathering of native Princes and Chiefs in this locality, with their innumerable retinue, our Municipal Commissioner would do well to take this matter immediately in hand and get the nuisance, which is a public one, removed forthwith and permanently by the means suggested."

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills Company was held yesterday at the office of the company Rampart Row, Mr. F. Fischer in the chair. The attendance of shareholders did not exceed ten persons. The notice convening the meeting was read, after which it was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Framjee, that the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. Perozshaw & Mehta and Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla be appointed liquidators, with all the powers given to them by the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 in respect thereof, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company voluntarily and distributing its property; and that the remuneration to be paid to the said liquidators shall be a commission of 2½ per cent. on the assets of the company realised as well as distributed by them. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE RECENT TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—The driver of the tram car who was arrested on a charge of reckless driving in connection with the recent accident to a Parsee girl in Abdool Rahmon Street, whereby she met with her death, surrendered to his bail at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. Nana Morojee. A Parsee witness was called who gave his name as Dossabhoy Eduljee, and described himself as a carpenter. His individual sworn that his child was knocked down by one of the tramway horses. Mr. Hill, Manager of the Tramway Company, informed his Worship that he had a number of witnesses to prove that the child had not come in contact with either of the horses. Moreover, had the horse knocked the child down she would infallibly have been run over by the hind wheel of the tram car, as she was lying at the end of the car when picked up. That she was not run over by the wheel was clearly established from the fact that her legs were not broken, as they must have been had the wheel gone over them. He (Mr. Hill) was in a position to prove that the child ran against the car and came in contact with the foot board which knocked her down and tore the fleshy part of her leg.

His Worship then dismissed the charge on the ground of there being not sufficient evidence.

SUIT AGAINST THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.—DAMAGES RS. 40,000.—We understand that the suit with which Mr. Spiers threatened the Municipality for damages on account of the loss of his leg owing to their negligence, was filed on the 15th instant in the Court of the 1st class Subordinate Judge, Mr. M. G. Ranade. The damages have been rated at Rs. 40,000 which with costs, will make a pretty round sum. Messrs. Crawford and Beevey, solicitors, High Court, Bombay, and Mr. Narayen Jugunnath Bhide, Khunderao Narayen Marathe, and Pandoorung Lux-oman Fudkee, pleaders, have been engaged by the plaintiff.—*Deccan Herald.*

DAMAGED CHARACTERS IN POONA.—We have a great many damaged characters among us just now, and there have been several very daring robberies committed in Poona and its neighbourhood. The Railway Magistrate was engaged all yesterday with a daring case of highway robbery. It seems, from the evidence which we heard that a man who had just sold a cow in Poona, was on his way home to Shoopa, and had got the length of Vulkani Hill, when three men, named Marcoree Wullud Shiva, Oomia Wullud Shiva and Abia Wullud Shiva, seized upon him and took away all the money he had with him. The third prisoner Abia had been convicted before of a similar offence and at that time sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The evidence was clear against all three prisoners who were convicted and sentenced the two first to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the last, Abia, on account of his damaged character, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200; in default, six months' additional imprisonment with hard labour.—*Id.*

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

MESSRS. BATES AND COMPANY are again in the field looking after the supply of pure water to the shipping in the harbour. The energetic representative of the firm in Bombay has now addressed a long letter to the Chief Secretary to Government giving a detailed account of the various letters which the firm have addressed to the Port Trustees on the subject of the water supply to the shipping and the tardy and unsatisfactory treatment they have met with. The action that Messrs. Bates and Co. have taken in this matter has been proved to have been necessary, for the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, a copy of which has at last been issued, states that the water supplied to the shipping is really bad. Coming as this does after the very confident remarks made by the late Municipal Commissioner that no communication between the pipes at Carnac Bundar was possible, or in other words that the water could not be impure, the persistent energy with which Messrs. Bates and Co. have urged their point is worthy of great commendation and will doubtless lead to the result so much desired—the supply of pure water to the shipping.

THE RECENT MURDER.

THE adjourned Coroner's inquest on the body of the man named Abdool Currim, who was found murdered on the Tardeo Flats on the 15th instant, was held yesterday at the Coroner's Office The first witness called was Currimdeen Emambux, who deposed that the deceased was a native of Hyderabad (Deccan), and had come to Bombay about three years ago. He was a barber, and used to go on board ships for the purpose of pursuing his avocation. About five days before his death he returned from the s. s. Kurrachee, on which he had been working. On the 14 h instant, at about 6 P.M., he went out from a house in Bhendy Bazaar in which he was living, and shortly afterwards returned. In the meantime he had had a fight with some Purdasees. The deceased was a drunkard and quarrelsome.

Mahomed Yeswuy Shaik Balla then deposed that he saw the deceased on the night preceding his death in Nagpada.

Mr. Henry Bailey, Superintendent of Police, then gave evidence as to the finding of the body.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having been struck on the head with a pickaxe by some person or persons unknown to the jury. Under such circumstances the act of such person or persons, unknown to the jury, was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE GROUNDING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

THERE was a departmental Court of Inquiry in the matter of the grounding of the Ocean Queen, at the Deputy Conservator's Office on Monday. From the evidence which agreed in all points except as to the time elapsing between the order to let go the anchor and its execution, which the pilot stated as nearly a minute and the boatswain as three seconds, it appeared that three unforeseen circumstances led to the disaster—1st, the wind suddenly dropping; 2nd, the cargo boat without a light being in the way, in the case of the ship very much turns, for if she had her regulation light the pilot would have *known* that she was anchored and have decided to pass her on to anchor accordingly; whereas having no light it was open to suppose her hanging by a line to the S. S. Punjab; and 3rd, the time elapsing between the *order* to let go the anchor and its *being done*, on which there is doubt, though it is certain that if, as the pilot states, a minute or even half a minute elapsed that was the cause, for had it been dropped a very few yards south of where it was dropped, the brig would have swung clear of the stones. The boatswain's evidence, though doubtless conscientious, was somewhat hazy on the point of time the very point when his evidence would be most material, for he thought it 8 P. M. when the vessel anchored, whereas it was proved to be nearly on the stroke of seven; and, again, he thought four minutes only elapsed between anchoring and striking, against which it was proved that more than half an hour elapsed. The pilot, of course, could have called more evidence had he been disposed, to prove the point of time, but as the Master Attendant's Office has not the same machinery as a Police Court to prevent communication between witnesses, he considered it more prudent to let the point remain in doubt especially as the onus of proving default remained on the other side, and in accordance with the principle of British law he claims the benefit of the doubt.

"OTHELLO" AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON Tuesday evening Lewis' Dramatic and Burlesque Company performed the feat of murdering "Othello" long before the hero killed himself. When the play was announced people wondered whether the Company intended to perform it seriously, or whether they merely meant to give a burlesque of it. There

ed, I have no defects or damage to report, and have the honour to enclose a copy of the ship's log from the 13th of June to the 1st inst.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. F. STEPHENSON, Captain.

"Her Majesty's ship Alert, Disco, July 15, 1875."

OCCUPATION IN THE WINTER AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

(Daily Telegraph.)

There will be no want either of occupation or amusement in the long darkness of at least 120 days that the explorers must encounter. The magnetic observatory has been taken out in pieces from England with no iron in any part, and a copper stove has been supplied for it. This wooden edifice will be erected on shore, if the ship succeeds in finding winter quarters in a harbour, and there will be another observatory for the astronomical observations. Thus the scientific staff will be steadily at work through the winter; while the instruction and amusement of officers and men will be fully provided for. There will be schools for teaching navigation and other branches of knowledge. A large collection of excellent magic-lantern slides furnishes the means of illustrating lectures on astronomy, as well as popular tales and anecdotes. The expedition is rich in musical talent, and each ship has a piano and a harmonium. Lieutenant Aldrich is an accomplished pianist, Lieutenants May and Egerton play the banjo, Lieutenant Parr the flute, and there is a talented drum and fife band on the lower deck; besides any amount of vocal music fore and aft. Commander Markham, with Mr. Egerton as a confederate, will give entertainments of magic and legerdemain, and can perform all conjuring tricks, from the magic bottle to dark séances and clairvoyance. The fabricated latter is also in strong force on board both ships; many presents of dresses and properties were received, including one from Mr. Irving; and a magnificent proscenium has been painted for the Alert. There will also be periodical literature and newspapers, besides printed playbills and notices, the printing department being ably conducted by Lieutenant Giffard and Robert Symons. Nor has due provision for such festive occasions as birthdays and Christmastide been forgotten. Fortunately, as many as seven birthdays occur during the long winter nights, five in the Alert and two in the Discovery. The importance of the duties of making the winter pass quickly and pleasantly away, by amusing as well as employing the minds of all on board, and preventing their caring for the inevitable hardships and sufferings, as well as by strictly enforcing the proper amount of daily exercise and the observance of sanitary regulations, cannot be over-estimated; and every member of the expedition, by cordially and heartily entering into the spirit of the work, will, each in his place, thus secure the maintenance of the general health both of mind and body. It is this alone that can ensure that elasticity and vigour which, in the spring of 1876, is destined to carry the crosses of St. George far into the unknown North. As the sun begins to approach the horizon the grand work of the expedition will commence. The object will then be, first and, on the return of the supporting sledges, much will be done in exploring nearer the ships. To the constant weights on the sledges must be added in each case the weight of forty days' provisions, the largest amount that can be carried on one sledge. Each ration weighs 2lb 11 ozs. For a 12-man sledge there will be 480 rations, weighing 1,290lb, or 107½ to each man, which added to 66lb constant weights, makes 173½lb for each man to drag, of course getting less every day, as the provisions are consumed. For an 8 men sledge there will be 320 rations weighing 810lb, or 100lb for each man, which, added to his 77lb constant weights, makes 177lb for each to drag. For a 5-men sledge there will be 200 rations weighing 537lb, or 107lb for each man, or, added to 81¼lb of constant weights, makes 188¼lb for each man to drag. It will, however, be chiefly the 8 men sledges that will make the long journeys with a load of 40 days' provisions.

The conveyance of a boat, with the long travelling parties, in the event of meeting open water, is a measure of the greatest importance. The sledges for carrying boats have the two end cross-bars fitted with two cleats, one on each side of the boat's keel. These cleats are 7 inches long, and are securely lashed to the cross-bars. Two battens of American elm, each 2 inches wide and ½ inch thick, are lashed in a fore-and-aft direction to the top of the cross-bars 12 inches apart—that is to say, 1½ inch on each side of the centre line of bearer. They are sufficiently long to allow of their being secured to all the cross-bars. When the boat is placed on the sledge the keel rests on the cross-bars between the cleats, and is held in an upright position by four cushions of stout canvas, stuffed with cork cuttings, the whole being kept in place by lashings. Two parts of inch rope are passed through the cork fenders to keep them in shape. The weight of the 20-feet boat on a 14-feet sledge, prepared for travelling with four paddles only, is 1,006lb.; of the 15-feet boat on an 11-feet sledge 706lb. Great assistance is often derived from the use of a sail on the sledge, which may materially ease the labour of dragging. Two tent-poles are lashed together as a yard, with a spare pole as a foot yard. The other two poles are used as sheers, and at their ends a masthead iron or sheer head is fitted, consisting of two rings united by a piece of iron about 3 inches long, from the centre of which there is a hook on each side for the steadying guys, and a small block for the sail halyard, seized on to the iron between the rings. A spare cross-bar (with a span seized along its top side, and the lights, with a thimble in each, projecting just beyond the cross-bar) is placed on the top of the lading, over the midship upright, and lashed down to the bearer. The ends of the sheers are then stepped into the thimbles attached to the cross-bar, and the sail hoisted. On smooth ice, with the wind aft or on the quarter, a sledge will travel under sail at a good pace. Such are the arrangements which the results of long experience have shown to be best for Arctic travelling. It has been stated that a better system might be introduced by imitating that of the Hudson's Bay Company traders in North America; but the circumstances are entirely different between the Company's territory and the true Arctic regions north of the 70th parallel, both as regards the country, the weather, and the men. Sir James Ross and Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the founders of Arctic sledge-travelling, were fully informed respecting the methods of the Hudson's Bay Company's traders, and would have adopted them if they had been suited to the conditions of the Arctic regions north of 70 deg. N.; but they are not. The flat Hudson's Bay sledges were tried in the autumn sledge-travelling of 1850, and were found to be worse than useless, while the snow huts are only necessary during intense cold, when they will be used. The spring travelling of 1876 will probably commence about the 1st of April, and the main attempt will be made by six sledges and fifty-two men, an arrangement which will only leave ten in the ship, including officers. This fact proves how short-handed the expedition really is. The object of all will be to enable one sledge to approach the North Pole, by advancing to the north for fifty-six days, and attaining a distance of 500 miles from the ship.

The grand achievement will be done by a system of depots and auxiliary sledges. Let us call the sledges A, B, C, D, E, and F, five of 8 men, and one of 12 men, the object being to enable A to advance singly to the Pole. All start with 40 days' provisions, F (the 12-men sledge) consequently having 480 rations, and the other five 320 rations. After five days F has 432 rations left, and requires 60 to go home. He fills up the other five sledges—who by that time are down to 288 rations—to 320 rations again leaves 176 rations at the Depot I., and returns—assuming they all started on April 1—on April 10. He then comes out again to Depot I., consuming 120 rations out and home, and leaves 360 rations, making 536 at the Depot. After another 5 days (10 days in all) E, in like manner, fills up the four other sledges to 320 rations, leaves 128 at Depot II., and returns to Depot I. with the 32 that are left to him. He there fills up to 320, goes back to Depot II. with 288, leaves 256 there, making 384 in all, and goes home. Two depots, at distances of 5 and 10 days from the ship, are now stocked with 216 and 384 rations respectively, and four 8-men sledges are loaded with 40 day's provisions each. Sledges D, C, B, and A then advance for 5 more days (15 in all), and find themselves with 280 rations. D fills up the other three sledges to 320, and keeps enough to take him back to Depot II. (128 rations), leaving 120 rations at Depot III. He takes enough at Depot II. to take him to the ship, and returns home. Three sledges then advance for 10 days (25 from the ship), when they have 248 rations left. Sledge C fills up the two others to 320 each, leaves 120 at Depot IV., and goes home, taking 40 at Depot III., 40 at Depot II., and 40 at Depot I. B and A then go on until they are 36 days from the ship, when A is filled up to 320 rations, and left to do battle with the unknown obstacles ahead single-handed. B leaves 80 rations at Depot V., takes up 48 at Depot IV., 40 at Depot III., the same at the other two, and so reaches the ship.

Sledge A is now 36 marches from the ship, and filled up to 40 days' provisions. He presses onwards to the North Pole until half are consumed, when he will be 56 marches from home on about May 26; and, we may hope, at the goal. He returns to Depot V. in 20 days more, when all will be consumed. But he there finds 80 rations left by B which take him to Depot IV., where he picks up 48, at Depot III. 40, at Depot II. 40, at Depot I. 40, what more he requires, and returns to the ship after an absence of 112 days. Few one who is without experience of Arctic travelling can realise the hardships, dangers, and sufferings that these brave men will encounter and overcome. If ever heroes deserved well of their country for upholding her fame and battling for her interests, assuredly our dear friends now so far away in the unknown region will take their places among the foremost. Anxiety for them we cannot but feel, but it may be softened by well founded hope, and by confidence in their prudence and ability. As the earlier sledges return they will be able to do much exploring and collecting work as well as hunting at shorter distances from the ship, and we may hope that musk oxen, reindeer, and birds will be abundant. Then other officers, including Dr. Moss and Captain Feilden, will probably lead short sledge parties and display their flags while performing very useful work. The dogs will chiefly be used in keeping open communications with the Discovery, and the two officers with their sledge crews belonging to the Discovery on board the Alert will return to their own ship, to be met half way by parties from the Discovery, who will advance as far as 84 deg. N., and remain until May 15 at least. The spring sledging work of the Discovery will be important, and forms an indispensable portion of the scheme." Her parties will continue the exploration of the north coast of Greenland, and a depot will be formed beyond Cape Stanton. A party will go to Hall's grave and examine the stores. Another, with dogs, will communicate with the first at the entrance of Smith Sound, and leave despatches and letters there. It is fully expected that some vessel will go to the entrance of Smith Sound to communicate and receive news in the summer of 1876, and a boat will probably be sent down by the Discovery in the autumn. The probability of passing a second winter in he ice, and of not being able to complete the work until 1877, has been considered. If no news is obtained of the Alert by the Discovery in 1876, Captain Stephenson is to make a second attempt to communicate in 1877; but if there is still no news, the Discovery is to land all provisions that can be spared and to go home in August, 1877, for it may then be concluded that the Alert has advanced nearer to Cape Bismarck than to Robeson Channel, and may be expected to come out on the east coast of Grahamland. The relief ship which is to go out in 1877 must, if the Alert has not been heard of, winter at the entrance of Smith Sound. If the Discovery cannot get out before August, 1877, she is to endeavour to communicate, by boat or otherwise, with the relief ship, and the officers and crew are to abandon the Discovery early in 1878, leaving her in a safe position and as habitable as possible. But if all goes well, the Alert and Discovery will complete their perilous though glorious mission without accident, and return home in the autumn either of 1876 or 1877.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS.

(Times.)

The Valorous left Portsmouth on the 29th of May last, in company with the Arctic ships Alert and Discovery, conveying a very large quantity of provisions and stores for them. She first parted company with them some little distance off Queenstown, when she put into that port to land despatches and complete with coal, remaining but a few hours, and joined the Arctic vessels off Bantry, keeping in company with them until the 5th of June, when she was ordered by Captain Nares, commanding the Expedition, to make the best of her way to Lievely, Disco Island. During the passage, which occupied 36 days, she encountered numerous icebergs and large quantities of loose ice, and experienced nothing but contrary winds and exceedingly heavy weather. There were no less than four heavy gales; in fact, on the night of the 13th of June she was in great danger, owing to her being so heavily laden. She arrived, however, safely at Disco on the 4th of July. The Alert and Discovery arrived on the 6th, having also experienced the same heavy weather, and having been for several days battened down. Each of them had a boat washed away from the davits, which were replaced by others from the Valorous. No time was lost in provisioning and storing these ships, and a number of Esquimaux dogs for the sledging parties having been purchased; the three ships left Disco on the 15th July for Washing Bay, where they arrived on the 16th, when more dogs were taken on board the Arctic vessels. The Valorous sailed at daylight on the following morning for Ritenbank Kalbrud for the purpose of digging coal, and while anchored off this place the Alert and Discovery were observed making towards her as though to communicate, but a thick fog coming on they changed their course and stood on. This was the last that was seen of the Arctic ships. Leaving Ritenbank on the 22nd of July, having got on board about one hundred tons of coal, the Valorous proceeded on her homeward voyage, taking soundings and dredging on the way, but being very light it was deemed advisable to take in ballast in case she should have to make sail in a heavy breeze. For this purpose she stood in towards Holsteinborg, a Danish settlement in South Greenland intending to go into the harbour. On the 27th of July, about 9 a. m. of that day, a dense fog came on and sail was shortened and furled, shortly after which the ship struck heavily on a reef (unknown), and for some hours was in great danger. One boat was despatched to the shore for a pilot, and the others got ready with water and provisions in preparation for abandoning the ship, when about noon she studdenly floated off and the fog lifted. Two Esquimaux pilots, and also a Danish pilot of great experience who had come out to render assistance, having been taken on board, the ship steamed slowly into the harbour. She sustained considerable damage to her false and main keels, &c, so much so as to necessitate the constant working of the pumps; the artificers and divers were employed in making good defects as far as the means at hand would allow, and on the 8th of August having completed the repairs and taken in a large quantity of ballast the Valorous left Holsteinborg to continue her homeward voyage, and as the weather proved very favourable, with only light winds, and those fair, and little or no sea, she was enabled to obey her orders relating to deep sea sounding and dredging, which it was feared she would have had to abandon on account of her disabled condition. In these dredgings many new and valuable specimens have been brought to the surface, and will doubtless be highly prized in the scientific world and thus it will be found that the cruise of the Valorous although attended with some hardships and not a little danger has been successful throughout, and her return is not less welcome when it is to be remembered that she brings the latest intelligence of the gallant fellows composing the Arctic Expedition, which sailed from Portsmouth three months since.

At the time of finally parting company with the Arctic ships the crews of both were in perfect health and excellent spirits, having the utmost confidence in their gallant chief and their ultimate success.

The Valorous brings home a heavy mail from the Expedition, containing news which will, we trust, remove any lingering regrets which may remain in the minds of those who have friends connected therewith as to their safety and comfort.

We hear that the ship's company of the Valorous when nearing England applied to Captain Jones to bring the time-keepers of their ships their pclaim for double pay during the three months they have been in connexion with the Expedition, and with the precedent of the Phœnix before them there is little doubt they will have the boon granted.

LETTERS ON CENTRAL ASIA.—I.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

It is a fact of great significance that all the Russian conquests east of the Ural Mountains and of the Caspian Sea received their impetus from the Russian Cossack. It will be remembered that the Cossacks of the Ukraine and of the Dneiper, when they were independent alike of Poland and of Russia, waged incessant warfare against the Ottomans of Constantinople. History records how rancorous and irreconcilable was the animosity to the Turks of the Zaporog and of the Ukraine Cossacks, and how perpetual were the attacks made by them on the Mahommedans on the Euxine and along its shores. It may, indeed, be argued with some plausibility that Russia's enmity towards Constantinople had its origin long before the existence of the Cossack, and that, this being so, the now traditional Russian hatred of the Ottoman Turk is the result of early feuds when Russia was laying the foundation of her empire. But, in the first place, the expeditions against Constantinople, notably those under Oleg and Igor, beginning in the tenth century, were not Russian but Varangian in their character and conduct. In the second place, there were no circumstances attending the relations between Kief and Constantinople which were calculated at that time to transform the Scandinavian predilection for piracy into a Russian national antipathy unless, indeed, the fact of the Russians having received their baptism into the orthodox Church of Constantinople be taken as a sufficient reason for a feeling of popular resentment. During the period of these piratical expeditions Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine Empire; and no orthodox Russian would be inclined to date his quarrel with the Turk as dissociated by the action of the time when, holding sway at Kief and along the Dnieper, his Varangian ancestors assailed it, laying waste the Greek provinces on the Euxine, and returning home laden with booty and with troops of Christian captives.

During the interval between the loss of Kief and its recovery by the Russians, in which the Ottoman Empire became established, there sprange up in the Ukraine and on the Dnieper a hybrid nationality similar to the janissaries called Cossack, after the Kaissack wanderers over the plains under the "northern slopes of the Corex branch of the Caucasus." These, while holding at bay both Russians and Poles, and while even allaying themselves at times with the Crimean Tartars, dealt such severe blows on the centre of Mahommedanism that an Ottoman Sultan confessed with bitterness that, while his name was known and feared by all Europe, his rest was disturbed by their perpetual inroads." Some of the fairest provinces owned by Russia are those which passed, for very various periods, together with the allegiance of the Cossacks. Thus, under treaties and without treaties with Poland, Russia acquired Malo-Rossia with its Cossack towns, Mohilief, Chernigof, the territories of the Zaporog and Don Cossacks—all those countries where the hatred of the Turks is national—and with the Cossacks the spirit of acquisition which led to the occupation of the country of the Don and of all Siberia. From the time of the execution of Mazeppa by Peter the Great Russia, with the aid of her Cossacks, began seriously to grasp at Constantinople, and, but for the war with the Swedes, would have employed those Cossacks to wreak their vengeance on the detested Busurmans, as the Mahommedans were called by them. It is a strange fact that this animosity to the Mahommedan Turks should have displayed itself first among the hybrid Cossacks—a nationality composed of about one third part of Tartar and two of Slavonic elements, of refugees, and renegades. The Cossack of the Ukraine and of the Dnieper of the past, as now the Cossack of the Don and of the Kuban, of Orenburg and of the Ural, of Astrakhan and of Siberia, shared in many ways the nature and habits of the Mongol Tartar. Yet there was no more inveterate enemy of the Tartars and of the Turks than the Cossack when he was free, when he was led by Suvorof, or when he adventured into Siberia to lay the foundation of a new Russian Empire in the wilds of the country belonging to his own powerful neighbours. Entire regiments of Cossacks at Orenburg, where I have been among them, are pure Tartars, speaking their native tongue; and these men who have worked out their own system of military organization hunt down their countrymen in Asia (as, for example, the 30,000 Kalmyks whom they chased from the Volga in 1771 and aided in exterminating) with the greatest satisfaction to themselves. To come nearer home to the Russians, let us take examples visible in Russian society. The numerous noble families of purely Tartar origin—the remnants of those hords which conquered, enslaved, and devastated Russia: the Kolemins and the Tatarinofs, the Sultanofs and the Kulomzins, are the most thoroughly Russian in national sentiment, in anti-Mongolism, and in anti-Mahommedanism.

The Mongol invasion left no very bitter feelings of resentment in the minds of the Russians. The field of Kulikova satisfied all their desires for revenge, and Russian literature does not show the slightest evidence of the existence at any period subsequent to the expulsion of Mongols of a hostile feeling against them. The Russian, when beaten never does beat unlike, and to a vanquished foe he is forgiving and magnanimous. Transferred in their entirety by the Empress Catherine to the Don country and to the lands constituting parts of the present governments of Samara and Orenburg, where they were far beyond the power of control, as has been evidenced by their frequent revolts and by their repeated production of pretenders to the Russian throne, the Cossacks gradually extended their cordons east and south, and by their predatory habits involved Russia in never-ending troubles and complications—on the one side with the Circassians, Bashkyrs, and other races, and on the other side with the various Tartar tribes dwelling between the Ural Mountains and the middle course of the Volga. Such river pirates were they that the Tsars could not provide a safeguard against them on the Volga even to the embassies from Bokhara, Khiva, or Persia whose course lay upon or down that river, and which were waylaid, plundered, or destroyed. Here the Cossacks increased in numbers and in strength, and, impossible as it was to curb them, they were employed in driving eastwards the pastoral tribes, whose rich lands they appropriated. This situation, and the circumstances in which they were placed, gave full scope to their ranging propensities, and, spreading for purposes of their own the rumour that the country of the Jaxartes was a region where the rivers ran with milk and honey and in which the fish were so numerous and big that women might beat their washing linen on their backs; that every man would find there a house and a ready store of money; that to this promised land the Russian people were called by the great Khan of the Tartars—a vulgar notion which moved scores of thousands of Russian serfs to desert their homes and their masters—the main body of the Cossacks, like a resistless tide, poured over Asian territory, and under dexterous guidance established themselves along the northern skirts of the Orenburg steppe, forming the southern frontier of Western Siberia, while others gained a footing on the northern shores of the Caspian, at the mouth of the river Yaik. These Yaik Cossacks, who were supposed to guard Russia against a Kaisak-Kirghiz invasion, became pirates and freebooters. The Turcomans and Kirghiz were driven from their pastures or swept from off the sea, trade caravans were forced to pay black mail or were plundered, and, emulating the spirit and deeds of their ancestors of the Dnieper, they swooped down upon Khiva on three different occasions, laying waste her lands, sacking and burning towns and villages, and returning with loads of booty and with bevies of Uzbeg wives. The Kaisak-Kirghiz nomads never were by nature or habit warlike and aggressive; and, if they have ever shown a contumacious spirit since the assumption of government over them by the Russians, it is because they have been subjected to the establishment and tyranny of the Cossacks. If they made inroads into the Russian lines, assailed a Cossack station, carried away horses and cattle, or made prisoners, it was when they were exasperated and goaded to retaliation by the lash, the pike, and the firebrand of the Cossacks; and the measures of repression, cruel and remorseless as they were, only inevitably followed the establishment of a recognized power against which rebellion is inadmissible.

If we inquire into the causes of the various symptoms of disaffection to Russian authority which have exhibited themselves among the nomads we shall find that they have been generated by their general maltreatment at the hands of the Cossacks. It was a sense of the wrongs of his own people and his own just grievances that raised against Russia an implacable enemy in Kenissar Kassimof, that Shamyl of the steppes, of whom it has been said by the Russians: "No one but he could so well avail himself of the single-mindedness and patriarchal character of our local administration, or could turn its blunders to his own advantage—blunders which have always sprung from the one cause of our neglect to study the country we conquer, and of that self-confidence which may be equalled only by our utter ignorance of the strength of our opponent and of the resources at his disposal." To the same causes we may attribute the enmity towards the Russians of Isset-Katebar, "who for twenty years kept the steppe in a continual state of alarm and excitement." And it was avowedly to the tyrannical and arbitrary conduct of the Cossacks and to their maladministration and extortion that the later defection of the nomads was owing which at one time threatened to sever the communications between Russia and her newly acquired province of Turkistan. The inference from all this is, not that Russia is likely always to have an element of danger to herself in the humour of her nomad population, but that so long as her Cossacks are her pioneers there will always be a people in their front who will be forced into excesses and made liable to consequent retribution. The Cossack having once passed over the ground, an administration sets in which at once accords to the native population even more than the rights and privileges of Russian citizens. The process of assimilation and of denationalization proceeds in Central Asia with a success which saves Russia the trouble and expense entailed in the continuous exercise of more than a very little material pressure characterized by signs of vigorous vitality and of prompt action.

Long before the Cossacks had made themselves felt among the pastoral tribes of the steppes, the freebooter Yermak, even while his sentence to death for murder and robbery was travelling after him, cut his way into Eastern Siberia in the service and pay of the Strogonofs, a Perm family of traders on the Volga (1581). Dispossessing the Nogais and other Tartar tribes of their homes and camping grounds, Yermak planted the Russian colours on the Yenissei, and, through his employers, laid his acceptable conquest at the feet of the Russian Tsar. From this period to the time of Peter the Great little or nothing is heard of the Cossacks in Siberia. They prosecuted their work, seizing the hunting grounds of the various races with whom they came in contact, and Russia became very gradually apprised of the fact that her people had removed all her Eastern landmarks and were carrying them to the verges of the Asiatic continent. They drove all the barbarians before them; thus they are held responsible for the destruction of the entire body of Kirghiz (properly so called, for the Kaissaks have no claim to that affix) in the valley of the Upper Yenissei. In this way they rode triumphant on the receding tide of Mongol invasion adopting the cause of Russia's wrongs, and carrying with them into Asia the deadly hatred of Mahommedanism which was hereditarily all their own. The daring exploits of these men became the national boast of the Russians. It is not to be wondered at that the ambition which was first raised among the Russians by the wide-ranging Cossacks at last moved Peter the Great to build on it a definite policy; he could easily take into the compass of his mind a vision of the greatness to which its successful prosecution would lead. Peter the Great's Will is apocryphal, the tangible evidences of ambitious designs are scattered; neverth-less, the Will is the dream of the nation, and she is beginning to see that she is dreaming realities.

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 27.

The jury who were empanelled to inquire into the circumstances touching the death of Thomas Stokes, the master of the schooner Mistletoe, and Mis Anne Peel, met for the last time yesterday, at the Star Hotel, Gosport. The Coroner, Mr. E. J. Harvey, was again accompanied by Captain Harris (not Morris as printed yesterday), the senior Assessor of the Board of Trade. On the assembling of the Court, the Coroner, to save correspondents the necessity of writing to the newspapers, proceeded to explain the several responsibilities of Coroners and juries, the duty of the one being to judge of facts, and the other to explain the law. Having next appealed to the jury not to be influenced by the ebullitions of feeling which had occurred, Mr. Harvey read the whole of the depositions which had been taken—a proceeding which he considered the importance of the inquiry justified. Having concluded the depositions, the reading of which occupied nearly two hours and a half, the Coroner remarked that it was not his intention to offer a single observation on the evidence which they had heard read. That evidence disclosed the facts of the case, and by the facts they were bound to decide. The Coroner read from Jervis on "the Office and Duties of Coroners," the definitions of manslaughter, homicide from misadventure, and excusable homicide, pointing out that to render the master of a vessel liable for manslaughter in causing a person to be drowned by running down a boat it must be shown that he did some act which conduced to the death; a mere omission to do his duty not being sufficient. The duty of the jury was to say, from what occurred, whether the accident had been occasioned by neglect or want of caution on the part of the officers of the Royal yacht or of those on board the Mistletoe. If they found there was blame attaching to any one, he was perfectly certain they would return a verdict according to their honest convictions and without bias. The depositions which had been taken were the only guide they could have to enable them to decide upon their verdict. He ought to ask them not to allow any unseemly applause or ebullition of feeling to influence them in the slightest degree. The opinion of others had nothing whatever to do with them in performing their duty under their oath. So far as he was personally concerned, he felt that he done his duty, and he thought Mr. Heywood and the officers of the Alberta must also feel that he had done his duty. Having had the responsibility of conducting so important an inquiry thrust upon him soon after his election to the office of Coroner, he determind to go strictly into the evidence and exercise unusual care during the proceedings. He was anxious that no one should have reason to charge him with acting unfairly. Finally, he trusted the jury would wisely consider their verdict, and in conclusion he would be no mistake he requested that they return it in writing.

The jury retired at 25 minutes to 1.

(By Telegraph.)

11-20 P. M.

When the jury returned into court at 11 o'clock, the High-Street, Gosport, was occupied by a large, but on the whole a good-tempered, crowd, by whom the merits of the case were energetically discussed. When the evening drew on the officers of the Royal yacht, who were easily recognized by their uniform, as they awaited the determination of the jury, were subjected in a few instances to molestation from the mob, whose sympathies were excited in favour of the Mistletoe's men, and whose indignation was freely vented against two jurors, who, rightly or wrongly, were understood to be the only obstructions to the unanimity of the jury. On entering the court the foreman, Mr. Mumby said, in answer to the Coroner, that they had not agreed on their verdict, and that there was not the slightest prospect of their agreeing. Under these circumstances, the jury, the witnesses, and all manner of persons concerned in the inquiry were severally bound over in the sum of £25 to appear at the next assizes at Winchester, in order that they may have the advantage of the opinion of the presiding Judge, and to make further inquiry touching the deaths of Thomas Stokes and Anne Peel. Before rising Mr. Mumby conveyed to the Coroner, on behalf of the jury, their recognition of the impartial manner in which the inquiry had been conducted. One of the jury publicly announced that the divergence among the jurors was very slight, and we understand that while they desired to find a unanimous verdict of accidental death, they differed as to the form which the rider should take respecting the blame which attached to individual officers, and the rate of speed at which it was customary to drive the Royal yacht. The result was at once telegraphed to the Queen at Balmoral.

CAUTION.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IN CHANCERY.

LEE AND PERRINS, of Worcester, AGAINST ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE & Co., at Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 30th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted in the above cause by his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom in connection with any Sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as "Worcestershire" or "Worcester" Sauce, any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lee & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels, or Wrappers re-embling theirs.

THOMAS SOUTHALL, Worcester, Solicitor for the said Messrs. Lee & Perrins

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